

U.S. negotiator to arrive in Beirut

AMMAN (R) — U.S. Middle East negotiator Morris Draper is expected to arrive in Beirut Monday from Washington, a U.S. embassy spokesman said. Mr. Draper's arrival had been reported Sunday on the basis of information supplied by the embassy spokesman. The spokesman said Sunday his information was incorrect and it later emerged that Mr. Draper was not aboard the plane due to have taken off. Mr. Draper is assistant to U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the evacuation of thousands of Palestinian commandos from Israeli-besieged west Beirut this summer.

Volume 7 Number 2096

AMMAN, TUESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1982 — MUHARRAM 10, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Italian president to visit Jordan

AMMAN (R) — Italian President Sandro Pertini will visit Jordan later this year for talks with His Majesty King Hussein on bilateral relations and the Middle East. Italian embassy sources said Monday. The exact dates for the visit have not been fixed, they added. It will be the first visit to Jordan by the 85-year-old president. He had been due here last year but the visit was postponed because the Italian government resigned. Italy is playing an active role in the Middle East, contributing more than 1,000 men to a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Reagan to visit Latin America

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will visit Brazil and a number of other Latin American countries in late November or early December, administration officials said Monday. The officials said they were unable to name the other countries to be included on Mr. Reagan's tour because final decisions had not been made. But a visit to Brazil with whom relations have been strained for a long period, was definite they said. Although only Brazil was mentioned, officials speculated that other countries on Mr. Reagan's itinerary would include Mexico, where President-elect Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado will be inaugurated on Dec. 1. Administration officials said one of Mr. Reagans goal on the trip was to discuss relations with Latin America in the wake of the war between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands Islands, when many Latin countries opposed U.S. support of Britain.

Iranian diplomat defects to Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — An Iranian diplomat said Monday he had defected to Sweden in protest against what he called the oppression and dictatorship of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime in Iran. Mihails Eskandar, Charge d'Affaires to Senegal and four other west African countries, said he left Senegal for Sweden two days ago. He told Reuters he would apply for political asylum in Sweden Tuesday. He left a wife and child in Iran. He said that during a visit to Iran three weeks ago he had felt personally the depth of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the present leadership. Mr. Eskandar said he believed the only alternative to the current leadership was the Mujahedin organisation of Iran and the Paris-based national council of resistance. He is now a member of this council. Mr. Eskandar is the second Iranian diplomat to have defected to a Nordic country this month.

43 states express reservation about Israel's credentials

UNITED NATIONS (R) — 43 states signed a letter Monday expressing reservations about Israel's credentials, but diplomatic sources said it appeared unlikely there would be a formal challenge. The letter was circulated as the assembly debated a report of its credentials committee, which recommended the acceptance of the credentials of 90 states, including Israel and Kampuchea. The United States had threatened to withdraw its delegation from the General Assembly if Israel were ejected, and withheld its contributions to the U.N. The letter said Israel had flagrantly and persistently violated the principles of international law and the U.N. charter.

Israel will definitely have state airline

GENEVA (R) — Israel's special security forces insure the country will soon set up another state airline to replace the liquidated El Al. International Air Transport Association (IATA) sources said Monday. The form the new airline will take depends on the outcome of a political dispute between the government and the Histadrut trade union federation, the sources added.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published weekly by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومي اردني مستقل ناشرة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"



His Majesty King Hussein receives Monday the credentials of the new ambassador of the People's Republic of China at Raghada Palace (Petra photo)

Seven envoys present credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Monday at Raghada Palace the credentials of seven new ambassadors accredited to Jordan.

The King received the credentials of the ambassadors of the Peoples Republic of China, the Netherlands, Poland, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman.

The ceremony was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid and Acting Foreign Minister and Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim.

Workers stress

Jordanian-Palestinian unity

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Workers issued a statement Monday emphasising the national unity of Jordanians and Palestinians in Jordan as a "true example of Arab unity."

The statement denounced attempts aimed at "tarnishing" the reputation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership and interfering in the PLO internal affairs to sabotage its decisions."

The (federation's) Central Council and all Jordanian workers "warmly welcome the fraternal talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat aimed at furthering unification steps, which will reinforce our solidarity, and help confront challenges threatening our nation."

ion," the statement said.

The Central Council "strongly denounces all attempts by the regime in Syria to sabotage the integrity of the Palestinian revolution, and conspiracies against the PLO leadership through using pressures to influence the Palestinian decision according to its (Syrian) desires," the statement added.

Shultz says U.S. will help Lebanon regain sovereignty

OTTAWA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday the Reagan administration had set a goal of getting foreign forces out of Lebanon by the end of this year.

This would not be easy to achieve but it was possible, he told a group of Canadian editors and commentators during a trip to Ottawa aimed at easing strained U.S.-Canadian relations.

He also said a number of countries had indicated their willingness to contribute to an expanded multinational force to help Lebanon exercise full control over its territory.

The issue of the removal of Israeli Syrians and remaining Palestinian forces from Lebanon was the focus of a visit to Washington last week by the new Lebanese President, Amin Gemayel.

He said Arab reaction to President Reagan's overall Middle East peace proposals had been constructive and provided "evidence on the Arab side that they are very much interested in trying to work out a peace."

The Arab positions on a Middle East peace were laid out in Washington talks last week with an Arab League delegation headed by King Hassan of Morocco.

Mr. Shultz said King Hassan spoke of "co-existence," he added.

Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, and both the Reagan and Arab negotiating proposals as the basis for peace in the region.

Resolution 242 calls for all Middle East states to live in peace and Resolution 338 calls for negotiations aimed at a just and durable peace.

Mr. Shultz said the United States was working for the "emergence" of Jordan to join Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in negotiations.

The Arabs want a Palestinian state, which Israel and the United States oppose. Mr. Reagan has suggested instead some form of Palestinian federation with Jordan.

He said he was greatly impressed with Mr. Gemayel but questioned the Lebanese president's request for a substantial increase in the multinational peacekeeping forces.

"Amin Gemayel has asked that the numbers of the MNF be increased very substantially, by as much as 10 times the current amount," Mr. Shultz said, referring to Mr. Gemayel's suggestion that 30,000 troops were needed.

"That's quite a lot and I question whether that's really necessary," he added.

S. Yemen, Oman start peace talks

KUWAIT (R) — Ministerial talks between South Yemen and Oman aimed at ending 15 years of political estrangement and border hostilities opened in Kuwait Monday.

Officials said the ministers would discuss cessation of a war of words between the two countries, mutual respect of sovereignty and normalisation of relations including the establishment of diplomatic ties.

Kuwaiti officials said they were optimistic the talks would succeed.

South Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Aldali said before leaving Aden for Kuwait that his country wanted peace and security in the region without any foreign military bases, which he said were a threat to the area.

The two countries occupy strategic positions in the Arabian Peninsula. In the west, South Yemen is at the mouth of the Red Sea while Oman is situated in the east, along the Straits of Hormuz, the gateway to the oilfields of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil producers.

The Crown Prince said that agricultural development in Jordan requires an efficient administration capable of distributing all capital invested in this field on a balanced basis.

The Crown Prince expressed hope that the seminar will be able to promote poultry raising to reach a stage where the country will be self-dependent in meat production.

Greek Socialists win elections; rivals claim gains

ATHENS (R) — Greece's ruling Socialists emerged victorious Monday from local elections, but their main rivals to both left and right claimed big gains.

Final results in the voting for 276 municipalities, which ended Sunday, showed that 175 had been won by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (Pasok) of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, or by minor left-wing parties with which it was closely allied.

A total of 49 went to New Democracy, the Conservative Party which ruled Greece until Pasok came to power a year ago, while the pro-Moscow Communists took 43 and nine went to independents.

Political commentators said that if voting patterns were repeated at national level, the Communist Party would sharply increase its share of seats in parliament making it virtually impossible to form a left-wing government without them.

The Communist Party of Greece (KKE) made heavy gains at the expense of the Socialists in the first round of the municipal elections eight days ago, but on Sunday agreed to back Socialist candidates in the second round against conservative opponents.

New Democracy, a pro-Western grouping which negotiated Greece's Common Market entry, said voting patterns showed it now enjoyed 41 per cent of popular support compared with 36 per cent in general elections in October last year.

One effect of the elections may be to enable the KKE to intensify pressure on Mr. Papandreou for a hardening in Greece's stance towards the European Community, NATO and the United States.

The government is seeking what it calls special arrangements with the community but it has made it clear there is little prospect of a complete withdrawal, as the

Communists would like.

On NATO, Mr. Papandreou has said that, in the long run, Greece does not want to belong. But it has participated in NATO exercises this year, and the prime minister has given no indication that a pull-out is likely in the short term.

In Sunday's run-off, 11 of the 13 Communists who faced right-wing opponents were elected. In the 37 towns where Communists faced Pasok, the pro-Moscow Party took 23.

Run-offs were held Sunday in 140 towns where no candidate had obtained the 50 per cent needed for outright victory.

Mr. Papandreou said of the result: "The people have given Pasok and the forces of change another overwhelming victory."

Communist leader Harilaos Florakis said: "The people realise the positive and constructive role of our party in the struggle for a better life, national independence, democracy and social progress."

Sharon authorised militia into Sabra, Shatila camps

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Monday he did not have specific government approval when he authorised the entry of Lebanese militiamen into the Beirut refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinian civilians were slaughtered last month.

The minister was giving his evidence to the judicial inquiry into the massacre at its first open session.

Fidgeting nervously, Mr. Sharon sat at a small table facing the three-man commission and told them he gave the go-ahead for the militia to enter the Sabra and Shatila camps at a meeting with generals on Sept. 14.

He said that on June 15 the cabinet had given the army authority in principle to incorporate Lebanese forces into its operations. This was reiterated at subsequent meetings.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin knew of a decision to allow the militia into certain areas of Beirut but was not aware they were to enter the two refugee camps. Mr. Sharon said he was heard.

Israel has said the Christian militia, long-standing foes of the Palestinians, were sent into Sabra and Shatila for the purpose of rounding up commandos. Israeli forces moved into west Beirut after the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel and have now withdrawn.

The commission, headed by chief justice Yitzhak Kahan, questioned him for two-and-a-half hours, repeatedly asking whether the army had doubts in advance about whether the pro-Gemayel militia would go on a rampage to avenge their leader's assassination.

An army officer sat each side of Mr. Sharon, who consumed so much drinking water during the hearing that he was handed a refresher.

The defence minister told the commission the scale of the massacre became apparent later. He tried to inform Mr. Begin the next day but the prime minister had gone to a synagogue.

Monday's hearing took place in a poorly-lit classroom on the campus of Jerusalem's Hebrew University and some 45 journalists were allowed in.

An army officer sat each side of Mr. Sharon, who consumed so much drinking water during the hearing that he was handed a refresher.

The defence minister told the commission the scale of the massacre became apparent later. He tried to inform Mr. Begin the next day but the prime minister had gone to a synagogue.

The committee, set up by the Jeddah-based 43-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), said on the peace mission's return that it would remain in touch with the two countries.

President Touré sent a 12-member mission to Tehran and Baghdad on Saturday with new unspecified peace proposals. Iraq gave the plan its initial approval but Iran said it contained nothing new.

The committee, set up by the

Non-aligned mission to probe Beirut massacre

TUNIS (R) — The Non-Aligned Movement will send a mission to Beirut to investigate the massacres in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon. Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat said.

After conferring with a non-aligned committee in Tunis on Saturday night, Mr. Arafat also said at a news conference the mission would discuss with the Lebanese government "the dangerous behaviour of the Lebanese army against Palestinian camps in Lebanon and against our allies in Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon."

The Palestinian News Agency WAFA, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Mr. Arafat as saying: "In Tunis that the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile) would convene next month for the first time since thousands of PLO commandos were evacuated from Beirut in August."

He gave no venue or exact date.

El Salvador accused of abducting 15 leftists

SAN SALVADOR (R) — A leading churchman in El Salvador Monday accused the government of having abducted 15 moderate leftist opposition activists in order to torpedo the prospect of a negotiated solution of the country's civil war.

The Crown Prince said that achieving agricultural development in any Arab country will only take place through cooperation with other Arab countries. He stressed the economic importance of animal wealth in Jordan and the need to develop this wealth by effective cooperation between public and private sector institutions.

The Crown Prince said that agricultural development in Jordan requires an efficient administration capable of distributing all capital invested in this field on a balanced basis.

The Crown Prince expressed hope that the seminar will be able to promote poultry raising to reach a stage where the country will be self-dependent in meat production.

A security force spokesman Sunday denied that opposition officials had been detained.

But Father Delgado called on the government to identify the whereabouts of the missing activists.

In their two-week offensive, said by Father Delgado to be the biggest of the civil war, the guerrillas have overrun eight northern towns, ousting government troops from large chunks of Morazan and Chalatenango provinces.

The churchman identified three of the alleged detainees—Carlos Molina, Mauricio Domenech and David Elias Guadron—as leaders of the Social Democratic-line National Revolutionary government (MNR).

The MNR, which boycotted national elections in March, is part of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), an umbrella group of a dozen unarmed opposition organisations.

S. Arabia says Iran is extending war

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabian state radio Monday accused Iran of prolonging its war with Iraq and said it was receiving weapons from Israel and the Soviet Union.

"We know that the main reason for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is the abundant supply of weapons by Israel and Moscow to Iran," the radio said in a commentary monitored by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency.

"The war will end when this Iran-Israeli cooperation ceases," the radio said, attacking Iran's attitude towards the latest Islamic efforts to end the 25-month-old Gulf war.

"Iran is not prepared to stop this cooperation because it does not want the war to end so that the Iranian people do not turn their attention to the situation at home and change it," the radio said.

The criticism came as Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure left Saudi Arabia after his abortive attempt as leader of a high-level Islamic peace committee, at ending the conflict.

President Toure sent a 12-member mission to Tehran and Baghdad on Saturday with new unspecified peace proposals. Iraq gave the plan its initial approval but Iran said it contained nothing new.

The committee, set up by the

Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niass who led the team of mediators to the warring capitals also left Jeddah Monday, according to the official Saudi Press Agency.

The Saudi newspaper Al-Riyadh Monday deplored what it called Iran's negative response to the peace proposals and said:

"Iranian leaders... will ultimately face a collective Islamic and Arab front which will prevent for ever the continuation of the war."

"The Arabs will never fall prey to Israel in the West and Iran in the East," the newspaper said, describing Iranian leaders as expansionist, extremist and arrogant.

He gave no venue or exact date.

News analysis page 8

whom wish to remain part of the United Kingdom.

Police said later a man was shot dead by gunmen Monday from a passing car in the town of

FEATURES

A simpler format needed for Western summits

By Sidney Wefland
Reuter

LONDON — Hard-pressed Western government leaders are hoping to streamline their annual summits to include more serious talking and less formality.

They are also looking for improved methods of consultation to avoid the frequent crises that have strained relations between the Reagan administration and major allies.

Although Western leaders now meet more frequently than ever before, there are growing complaints that summits have become too stereotyped and unwieldy to produce real results.

Sometimes, diplomats say, top-level meetings are so complex they lead to misunderstandings over what was agreed.

This happened at the last summit of the world's seven leading industrialised countries, at Versailles, France, in June, when a hastily arranged accord was quickly shattered.

U.S. diplomats said President Reagan believed he had won support for joint trade curbs against the Soviet Union.

But French and West German leaders announced immediately afterwards that no real changes were contemplated, and Reagan aides said the president felt betrayed.

The European leaders thought they had persuaded Mr. Reagan to agree to Europe's involvement in a Soviet gas pipeline project.

Two weeks later, they were indignant when the banned European firms from making equipment for the pipeline under U.S. licence.

With continuing recriminations after Versailles, officials are approaching more warily the next "big seven" summit, to be held at Williamsburg, near Washington, next year.

The annual meetings held since 1975 are intended to enable government leaders from the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan to exchange ideas on economic policy.

Originally conceived as informal talks, they have developed into highly organised events with hosts introducing set pieces that advance national prestige.

The preparatory meetings and organisation of the summits require a cutting deeply into overloaded official schedules.

This year's big seven host, President Francois Mitterrand, was criticised in France for the opulence and grandeur of the Versailles meeting and its round of gourmet banquets.

Simpler format

French sources say Mr. Mitterrand, angered by the post-summit acrimony, now wants a return to a simpler format. Some other leaders also favour smaller discussion groups, with fewer advisers and officials present.

In recent years, summits have included planeloads of aides, with drafting committees sitting late

into the night to work on what a senior official calls "worthy but meaningless communiques, full of platitudes."

Mr. Reagan has proposed the next summit should take place in the spring, possibly as early as May.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher also wants an early summit, saying the West now faces so many problems that leaders should not wait a full year for their next session.

Political observers in London believe her preference may be influenced by thoughts of holding a pre-term British election next year, which could involve her in

summertime campaigning.

Other Western officials also believe economic problems have mounted since Versailles and that early talks might be useful.

At the last two summits, Mr. Reagan faced heavy fire from other leaders over high U.S. interest rates and their impact on the whole Western economy. Although U.S. rates have fallen recently, Europe has seen few results so far.

Unemployment in countries of the European Community has soared to 11 million, a record 3.3 million in Britain alone. Nearly 10 per cent of American workers are jobless, the highest U.S. un-

employment rate for 41 years.

Western officials believe the big seven, potentially the world's richest countries, have a key role to play and that summits, properly handled, can help achieve results.

Excessive publicity

But senior diplomats say past summits were plagued by excessive publicity which raised public expectations too high. "The hopes were pitched unrealistically," one official says.

At Williamsburg, a restored town in Virginia dating from British colonial times, the emphasis will be on informality, frank talk.

All have faced criticism for failing to produce concrete results.

but officials argue the meetings are chiefly useful for exchanging ideas, not necessarily for decision-making.

Modern diplomacy has also spawned a constant series of meetings at lower levels. British officials say Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has about 50 days "blocked off" on his diary for European meetings already fixed for the coming year.

One idea under study is that ambassadors of the seven nations should meet regularly, probably in Washington, to try to find solutions before problems grow into crises.

Ecclesiastical clothes for clergy arouses controversy

By Tony Austin
Reuter

VATICAN CITY — Insistence by the church that Catholic clergy staying in Rome must dress more strictly started a rush to ecclesiastical clothes shops round the ancient Roman Pantheon this week.

Merchants of clerical vests and nuns' veils were besieged by foreign seminarians acting on the new regulations, which stemmed from an initiative by Pope John Paul himself.

During his four-year reign, marked by a return to traditional doctrine and practice, the Polish-born Pope has often deplored a tendency by priests and members of religious orders to wear everyday clothes in their effort to break down formal barriers between clergy and laity.

Last month he sent a pointed letter to Cardinal Ugo Poletti, Cardinal Vicar of the Rome Diocese of which the Pope is bishop, asking him to stop the rot in clothing standards.

Cardinal Poletti issued a six-point order which caused an immediate stir among the tens of thousands of men and women under holy orders studying in the city, the heart of the Roman Catholic Church.

"A lot of the students at Catholic universities are staying away from lectures until they get properly kitted out," said an English-speaking Franciscan Friar attending the Pope's weekly public audience.

The regulations even caused consternation to some irregularly dressed church officials, a Vatican source said.

In his letter to Cardinal Poletti, the Pope said priestly dress was an aid to spreading the Gospel. "Ecclesiastical garments induce us to reflect on the reality which we represent in the world and on the primacy of the spiritual values which we affirm in human existence," he said.

He acknowledged there were arguments against wearing the cloth, but these paled by comparison with the Church's need to

remain true to its strong traditions.

Reminders of God

"In the modern secular city, where the sense of the sacred has so fearfully weakened, people need these reminders of God," the Pontiff added.

Since the 1960s reforms by the second Vatican Council, many priests have stopped wearing clerical collars except on formal occasions and some have abandoned clerical garb altogether.

The main argument for doing so was that a modern priest often found it distinguishing dress a handicap when working with adolescents and fringe groups, or with individuals who needed an adviser but not a confessor.

Church law governing the behaviour of Roman Catholic clergy stipulates that all clerics, whether fully ordained priests or not, must wear becoming garb according to local custom and regulations by the bishop.

Cardinal Poletti reminded clergy it was obligatory to wear cassocks when celebrating mass or other sacraments, and it was highly desirable they should wear at least the clerical vest on other occasions.

Father Luciano Montenauri, of the Rome Diocese Vicariate, explained that a cleric was never off duty in public, but staying at home was a different matter. He expected clergy would continue to don appropriate gear for sport on private premises.

Brother Francis Mary, a U.S. Franciscan from Marytown, Illinois, said he hoped bishops' conference would implement the "clear example" set by the Pope in the Rome Diocese.

The Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera said the papal initiative would prompt action by other Italian Dioceses and possibly a ruling by the Italian Catholic Bishops Conference.

Another Franciscan monk agreed that the clothing rule would

only spread from Rome to other parts of the church if imposed on the rank and file from above. "This idea will never take off from the ground," he said.

Before the second Vatican Council, dress rules were so strict that it was possible to tell a cleric's

nationality from the distinctive cassock for sash, and some men even felt obliged to wear cassocks if they played football before spectators.

"I doubt if those days will come back," the Franciscan said. He added that relaxation of the dress

rules had led to some strange situations.

"Seminarists and visiting clergy tend to end up in the same restaurants in Rome, and you will sometimes have room full of clerics with two thirds of them pretending not to be."

Red Cross chased out of Angola

By Richard Wallis
Reuter

LISBON — Hundreds of thousands of refugees in Central Angola face an uncertain future following a decision by the Red Cross to pull out of the strife-torn region.

The refugees are victims of the seven-year-old war between the guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the forces of the Luanda government and its Cuban allies.

This is not the first time that the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has pulled out of the fighting zone in Angola's densely populated central plateau, but the difference is that now it has been chased out at gunpoint by UNITA.

The Angolan government has begun a major programme of concentrating the Ovimbundus displaced by the civil war in "pilot villages".

These are based on the "protected villages," first used by the British during the Malayan emergency to cut the food supplies of communist guerrillas.

The ICRC said in Geneva last weekend that it had temporarily suspended its programme of medical assistance and food distribution for the population of the area, the Planalto, due to insecurity there. The announcement promised the programme would start again as soon as the situation in the field improved.

UNITA says it imposed a ban on the Red Cross, closed down the ICRC centres and warned the staff not to return after deciding that the aid programme was helping the government fight the guerrillas.

"Whether consciously or not, the ICRC is playing the game of the Luanda government and the Soviet Union and we have decided that they should no longer continue their operations on the cen-

tral plateau," a senior UNITA official said here.

This means that unless UNITA forces are driven from what has long been their stronghold, the ICRC will not be able to return to the Planalto since it never accepts any military escort.

Since the civil war began shortly before Angola's independence in 1975, UNITA has recruited its guerrillas from the densely populated central plateau, home of the country's largest tribe — the Ovimbundus. As well as fighting men the tribe has contributed labour and food to UNITA.

The Angolan government has begun a major programme of concentrating the Ovimbundus displaced by the civil war in "pilot villages".

Between December and March, nothing grows on the central plateau and this is always the time of crisis.

The displaced Ovimbundus have for years been caught in a cross-fire on the central plateau.

When they work in the fields, they risk being taken for guerrilla sympathisers by the government forces, press-ganged into UNITA or punished for withholding food, according to Westerners working with the refugees.

The Angolan press has this month published two accounts of massacres in Ovimbundu villages in the Huambo region, said to have been carried out by UNITA guerrillas in search of food.

What is ironical is that the ICRC was expelled from the central plateau by the Luanda government in 1976 because the authorities thought its aid programme was feeding UNITA.

Today, the tables are turned, but there seems to be no end in sight to the refugees' suffering.

Several times since the aid pro-

gramme began in the spring of 1980, it has been suspended due to increased fighting, with Red Cross workers facing mines and ambushes if they tried to travel to outlying areas.

In the past, however, UNITA was always careful to tell the ICRC "the mines are not meant for you," according to Red Cross sources.

For the refugees, the ICRC's pullout could not have come at a worse time. The organisation was the only one which distributed aid directly. Other international bodies like UNICEF work through Angolan government bodies and it is therefore even harder for them to get past UNITA.

Between December and March, nothing grows on the central plateau and this is always the time of crisis.

The displaced Ovimbundus have for years been caught in a cross-fire on the central plateau.

When they work in the fields, they risk being taken for guerrilla sympathisers by the government forces, press-ganged into UNITA or punished for withholding food, according to Westerners working with the refugees.

The Angolan press has this month published two accounts of massacres in Ovimbundu villages in the Huambo region, said to have been carried out by UNITA guerrillas in search of food.

What is ironical is that the ICRC was expelled from the central plateau by the Luanda government in 1976 because the authorities thought its aid programme was feeding UNITA.

Today, the tables are turned, but there seems to be no end in sight to the refugees' suffering.

Several times since the aid pro-

Test-firing of SLB adds new dimension to China's power

By John Rogers
Reuter

test them, quite another

Chinese authorities would be able to provide a peace among their own people and they want to impress upon the Soviet Union — of their ability," he said.

Although Peking's nuclear technology was far behind the other nuclear powers, it has great incentive to try to catch up, experts agreed.

"China is not interested in

fitting into a fully-fledged arms race with the superpowers," said China specialist, Gerald Segal, of Britain's Leicester University.

Peking achieved another significant step in its nuclear programme last year by launching three space satellites on a single rocket. This was its first multiple launching and showed it might be capable of placing triple warheads on its ICBM's and SLBM's. It would take several years for China to perfect a triple nuclear warhead, Western experts said.

Argument rages over whether Washington, as well as Moscow, should worry about Peking's deterrent.

Experts agree that China's concern is the Soviet Union's note that, in theory at least, missiles should enable it to strike across or from the Pacific to the United States.

Nuclear deterrent

Mr. Segal saw the SLBM part of a programme to build nuclear deterrent directed much at the United States as at the Soviet Union.

"It's essentially a move to balance between the two superpowers," he said.

China's nuclear achievement in recent years have been designed to give it greater flexibility in meeting threats from Washington as well as from Moscow. He added.

The authoritative International Institute of Strategic Studies in London says the range of China's land-based T-5 ICBM is 13,000 kilometres, which could be less than 1,800 nautical miles, but it would anyway make military bases in Soviet east Asia such as Vladivostok, headquarters of the Soviet Pacific fleet, potential targets.

Much of southeast Asia would be in range and diplomats in Peking said Indian strategists would also have to take China's SLBM into account.

The impact of the SLBM was not so much to boost China's immediate capability but to give foreign strategists a new factor of which they would have to take note in their planning.

"You should not jump to any conclusions about the Chinese threat," one Western diplomat said. "It's one thing to be able to devote the necessary money because of other defence priorities, including developing its force, he added.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL

World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 What's New 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News 09:24 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 Joy Around the World 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:00 Reference 10:15 The Secret Storer 10:30 Fiesta 11:00 World News 11:00 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Finance News 11:45 Look Ahead 11:45 Discovery 12:15 British Music Since 1945 12:30 Rock Salad 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 Letter from Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newsdesk 14:15 From the Promenade Concerts 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:30 Network Up 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30 A Day in the Eyes 17:00 Radio News 17:15 Our World 17:30 The World Today 08:25 Scotland This Week 08:40 Reflections 09:45 Sports Round-up 09:50 World News 09:50 Commentary 09:55 Star Profile 09:55

FOREIGN CHANNEL

French Programme 10:00 News in French 10:30 News in Hebrew 10:30 News in Arabic 10:30 Come by, Blest This House Documentary: The Great Depression 10:30 News in English 10:30 Love Boat</p

King visits army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday visited the Armed Forces' general headquarters, and gave several instructions on issues concerning the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The King was received by Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and high-ranking officers.

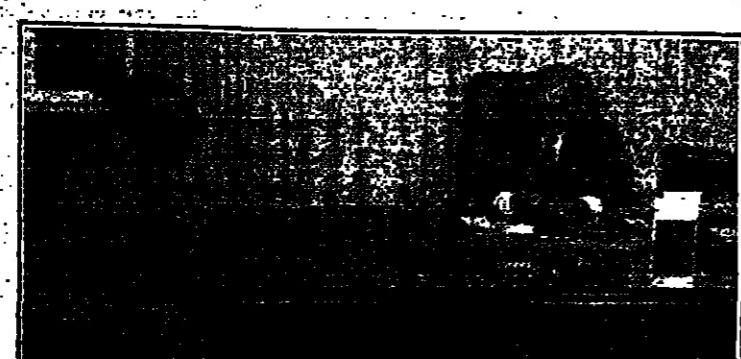
U.S. Sports Academy honours Hassan

MOBILE, Alabama (J.T.) — The United States Sports Academy has awarded one of its 10 Distinguished Service Awards to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in recognition of his "significant" and continuing contributions to international sport."

An announcement made by academy President Thomas P. Rosandich recently also named the other nine among whom are a prime minister, a Nobel Prize winner, the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and three U.S. sports figures who have played prominent roles in the Olympics.

Those selected for 1982 bring to 32 the number of persons recognised since the award was inaugurated in 1979 by the Mobile-based graduate institute of sport science.

Selecting those to receive the award each year is a difficult task at best, but these are the recipients who our national faculty and



board of trustees believe are making the contributions which the academy wishes to recognise," said Dr. Rosandich.

The honorees are:

Roone Arledge of the U.S., president of news and sports, American Broadcasting Company, whose network has provided coverage of seven Olympiads and will devote a record number of hours to coverage of the 1984 games in Los Angeles; Dr. Per-Olof Astlund of Sweden, chairman of the department of physiology at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, for research achievements; Lord Philip John Noel-Baker of the United Kingdom, a Nobel Prize winner in 1959 and a former president of the UNESCO International Council on Sport and Physical Education; Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chulalasapu of Thailand, president of the 8th Asian Games Federation and president of the Olympic

Jerusalem Liberation Committee calls on Arab, Muslim leaders to mark new start of struggle

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jerusalem Liberation Committee Sunday called on Arab and Muslim leaders to mark the 40th day after the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut as a new start for "rallying forces and regaining dignity."

In the Shatila and Sabra camps more than 2,000 refugees including children, women and old men were mercilessly slaughtered after Israeli forces pushed into

west Beirut Sept. 16. The Israelis blame Lebanese right-wing militiamen for the massacre.

"The massacres should be considered a turning point in the history of the Palestinian question, that the bloodshed in Lebanon would not be split in vain," the statement issued Sunday said.

"The victims of the treachery of American imperialism at the

Committee of Thailand.

Dr. James "Doc" Counsilman of the U.S., swimming coach at Indiana University whose U.S. teams dominated the 1964 and 1976 Olympic competition and who, at the age of 59, became the oldest swimmer to conquer the English Channel in 1979; Mohammed Mzali, prime minister of Tunisia and a member of the executive committee of the International Olympic Committee; Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, president of the IOC and the man responsible for keeping the next Olympiad moving toward its 1984 date in Los Angeles; Raj Bhalendra Singh of India, current president of the Asian Games Federation and the Indian Olympic Association, and Dr. Leroy Walker of the U.S., track and field coach of the 1976 U.S. Olympic team and a former president of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Following somewhat heated discussions amongst NCC members, the first four articles of a new Journalists' Association draft law were approved following the adoption of eight semantic amendments.

If the draft law is approved, it will be referred to the cabinet for ratification before publication in the official gazette, at which point it will take effect. The draft law, which includes 64 articles, will replace the present law enacted in 1953.

The Journalists' Association law and the law it is intended to replace, do not deal with the freedom of the press, its legal limits and the terms of licensing publications. These matters are dealt with by another separate law called the Printing and Publications Law, enacted in 1973.

The reasons for replacing the current law by a new one mainly stem from the fact that the current law has become outdated. The existing law links the Journalists' Association with the Ministry of Interior, whereas the new one links it to the Ministry of Information, which was established in 1964.

The new law also redresses the equality in status within the Journalists' Association enjoyed by foreign news agencies in Jordan

on the one hand and local news agencies and press foundations on the other hand.

Minimum requirements

It also defines the Secondary English Certificate of Education (*tawjihah*) as the minimum academic qualification of anyone wishing to acquire professional status within journalism as a profession. The current law does not specify this minimum academic requirement.

The new law also ensures that employees of government departments who are also members of the Journalists' Association are not eligible for fringe benefits and services from the association such as health insurance if they already receive it from the government.

The draft law brings the Journalists' Association in line with other professional associations by extending its council's term of office from one to two years.

It also stipulates that registered members should work in their field on a full-time basis, devoting all their working hours to the profession.

The draft law also aims at creating fair treatment of all journalists by taking into consideration those who practise in the broadcasting and telecasting

fields as well as those who practise in the field of journalistic publications.

Fairer representation

The new draft law also aims at achieving a fairer representation on the association's council. Besides the president, the council will comprise nine members, three of whom will represent journalists from the public sector, three private sector journalists and three who will represent owners of journalistic institutions. The president will be elected by the association's general assembly.

Following a long discussion of the draft law's second article which includes definitions of journalism and journalists, it was decided to postpone voting on it for adoption until the next session, when article seven, which further deals with the definition of a professional journalist, is discussed.

The draft law's fifth article, specifying the academic qualifications required of those practising the profession also came under intensive discussion.

Mr. Khalil Salem strongly argued that it was unfair that those with B.A.s in journalism should be required to put in an additional three months of practical training in the profession before being granted professional status, whilst graduates of two-year diploma programmes should be required to undergo no more than a six-month training period. But the article was voted on and adopted.

The first point of article six also came under debate because it considers that the required post-graduate practical training can take place at an official media institution (which would mean the radio or television stations or any other Ministry of Information departments directly dealing with news and the media) as well as the Jordanian News Agency, Petra as an alternative to training at a press foundation. Further debate and voting on this article was postponed till next week's session.

Government replies

The NCC also heard the government's reply to a request for an explanation for a cabinet decision rescinding the licences of the Al Urdon newspaper and Al Oufiq Al Iqtisadi magazine. The reply pointed out that the Al Urdon newspaper had been below required professional standards and qualities.

Regarding the withdrawal of Al Oufiq Al Iqtisadi's licence, the government reply pointed out that the first issue of the magazine dropped the word "Al Iqtisadi" from its title which was a violation of the terms of licensing.

The reply also pointed out that in subsequent issues, the magazine's political content became more dominant than its economic content, in spite of the fact that it had been licensed as an economic magazine in accordance with the Printing and Publications Law.

The editors, the reply said, had been asked to redress this situation or to reapply for a new licence to publish a political magazine, but they had not done so and the cabinet had seen no alternative but to rescind the magazine's licence last August.

On a request that a new printing and publications law "more faithful to the spirit of the constitution" be enacted, the reply said that the government does not see the need for this because the present law is constitutional in every sense of the word, having satisfied all constitutional requirements for its enactment in 1973.

NCC member Amin Shukair, who had made the four requests to which the reply was addressed, expressed dissatisfaction with the

new printing and publications law.

Another issue discussed during the session was an investigation into certain violations which the press alleged had occurred at the Jordan Cement Factories Company. The government investigation report heard during the session indicated that there was no reason to believe that these violations had occurred, but also deemed it unnecessary to take any measures as a result of the publication of such articles.

Also discussed was the government's response to inquiries over maintenance work at the Karak Secondary School.

Definition of journalism, qualifications, publications law and licensing come under review

NCC discusses new journalists draft law

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Issues relating to the press substantially dominated discussions at Monday's session of the National Consultative Council (NCC).

Following somewhat heated discussions amongst NCC members, the first four articles of a new Journalists' Association draft law were approved following the adoption of eight semantic amendments.

If the draft law is approved, it will be referred to the cabinet for ratification before publication in the official gazette, at which point it will take effect. The draft law, which includes 64 articles, will replace the present law enacted in 1953.

The Journalists' Association law and the law it is intended to replace, do not deal with the freedom of the press, its legal limits and the terms of licensing publications. These matters are dealt with by another separate law called the Printing and Publications Law, enacted in 1973.

The reasons for replacing the current law by a new one mainly stem from the fact that the current law has become outdated. The existing law links the Journalists' Association with the Ministry of Interior, whereas the new one links it to the Ministry of Information, which was established in 1964.

The new law also redresses the equality in status within the Journalists' Association enjoyed by foreign news agencies in Jordan

Railway chief back from France

AMMAN (Petra) — Aqaba Railway Corporation President Sahel Hamza returned to Jordan on Monday after a six-day official visit to France.

Mr. Hamza said that during the visit talks were held with French railway officials on developments and techniques in railway transportation.

During the visit, Mr. Hamza and his accompanying delegation looked at the maintenance, communications and signal systems employed in France.

Tunisian cooperative delegation to discuss exchange of expertise

AMMAN (Petra) — A Tunisian cooperative team representing the Tunisian General Union of Farmers and an Arab farmers' cooperative arrived in Amman Monday on a three-day visit.

The team on a tour of several Arab countries will discuss ways of increasing cooperation and exchange of farming experience and expertise with officials of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO).

The visiting delegation will discuss ways and methods for intensifying joint Arab efforts in the field of farming cooperatives, particularly among members of the Arab Farmers' Federation, based in Tunis.

The visiting team was met at Amman Airport by JCO Acting Director General Ayoub Batarseh and several JCO officials.

FOR RENT

An independent house with basement, large garden, garage and telephone. Unfurnished or furnished upon request.

Location: Jabal Amman, 3rd Circle, 100 metres down the Soviet Cultural Centre.

Please call: Tel. 44172, Amman.

DE LUXE NEW FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of three bedrooms, two salons, dining room, three bathrooms, kitchen, with independent garden, car park, telephone and central heating. Furniture is new.

Location: Jabal Amman, Umm Uthaim, near San Rock Hotel
Please contact: Tel. 811887
between 4 and 7 p.m.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS IN ISTANBUL

The SKYWAYS TRAVEL AND TOURISM announces its organisation of special tours

on board the modern and comfortable planes of

the Turkish Airlines to spend Christmas and New Year holidays in Istanbul. Visits of touristic, historical sites and museums are included in programme.

Lodging at Dadiman (Five-star, first grade) and similar hotels with breakfast/lunch or dinner included.

7 days for JD 175

Departure: Dec. 23, 1982; return: Dec. 29, 1982

14 days for JD 254

Departure: Dec. 23, 1982; return: Jan. 5, 1983.

EXCURSION TICKETS FOR CHILDREN Reservation up to Dec. 20, 1982

SKYWAYS TRAVEL AND TOURISM
General agents for Turkish Airlines in
Jordan in cooperation with Middle East for Travel and Tourism--Istanbul.
AI Abdali--Opposite Travel compound
Tel. 27075-39575

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Two furnished bedroom apartment with telephone. Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd & 4th circles.

Tel. 43922

JORDAN NATIONAL RALLY

The route of the JORDAN NATIONAL RALLY to be held on Friday Oct. 9, 1982, will be as follows:

The start of the rally will be at 9.30 a.m. from the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) headquarters between the 7th and 8th circles.

The route will be via Na'ur, Madaba and Dhiban, then eastwards to the Lahoun ruins where the first Special Stage (SS1) is sited. First car due at 10.50 a.m. SS2 starts from the Dhiban-Desert Highway road, near Saliya at 11.10 a.m.

SS3 is just north of Wadi Swaga on the Desert Highway, starting at 11.45 a.m.

Then onwards for SS4 which near the precast concrete factory at Wadi Swaga at 12.00 noon.

The longest special stage, SS5, is south of Qatraneh, between the rail road and the highway and will start at 13.00 p.m.

The competing cars will then regroup for one hour near the Karak road junction with the Desert Highway and return, using same route to the finish at the RACJ where the first car is due to arrive at 17.00 p.m.

Spectators are requested to park and stand well away from the route and control points for safety and convenience.

BALFOUR BEATTY CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

On completion of its project in Jordan, BALFOUR BEATTY has for sale the following:

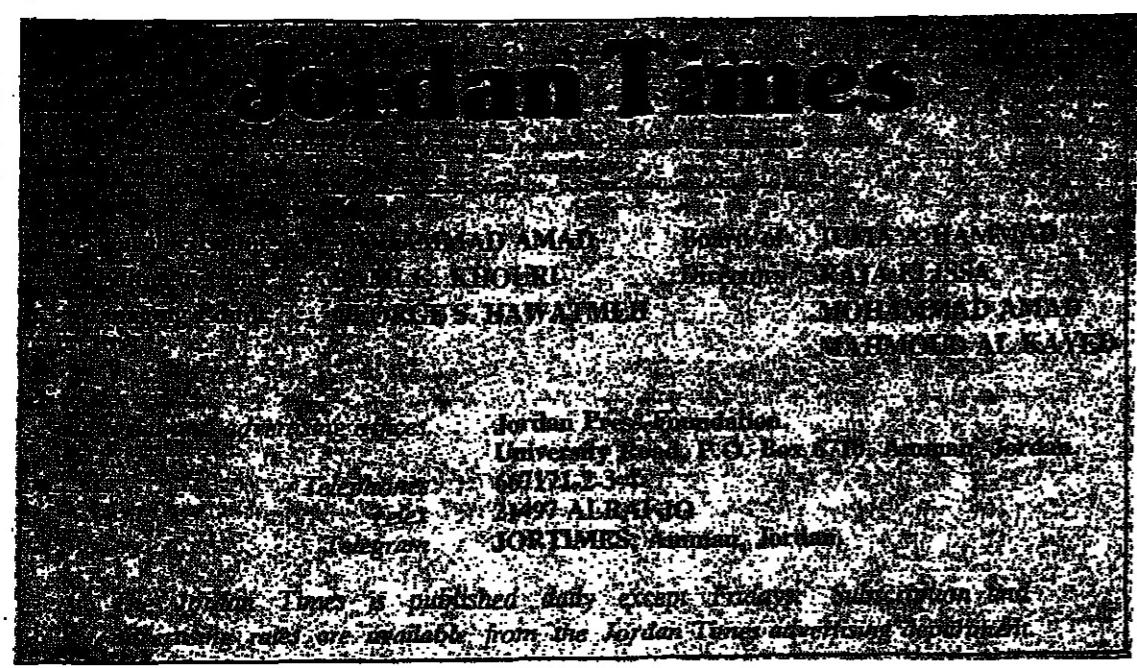
Mobile and fixed leg offices for sale

Substantial stocks of office furniture for sale on site at Ghor Al Safi including desks, steel cupboards, filing cabinets, conference tables, tables, typewriters, (electric/manual): Arabic and English, photocopies etc.

Enquiries and offers for the lot to:

Balfour Beatty Construction Limited
P.O. Box 926852
Amman - Jordan

Telephone: Amman 665116, 665118; 665119
extension Township 634
Telex: 22277 BBAMM JO



FOREVER SKewed?

IT IS something of a mixed blessing to see the United States government so involved in the latest round of Middle East peace-making. On the one hand, deep American involvement in peace is inevitable because of the tradition of deep American involvement in funding and supplying the Israeli war machine. On the other hand, history shows that American attempts to delve into the Middle East are always, in the end, constrained and defined by the political boundaries established by the state of Israel. The overriding lesson of the past several decades is that there is no American credibility among the Arabs, and therefore every new American statement or gesture today is largely negated by the deep tradition of American vacillation and imbalance in favour of Israel. We are seeing this imbalance repeated over and over again with the persistent American theme of the Arabs' need to come out and "recognise" Israel before the peace process can move anywhere. Yet there is no reciprocal American demand that Is-

rael, for its part, "recognise" the national political rights of the Palestinians. Our suspicion is that America wishes to tuck Palestinian rights under the skirt of Jordanian statehood, via some sort of association between the two banks of the Jordan River, is, however well intentioned, simply a more sophisticated version of the tradition of American avoidance of dealing with the Palestinian issue on its own merits as one of national rights and self-determination. A Jordanian-Palestinian association, however logical, is a matter to be dealt with by the Jordanians and the Palestinians, as part of the process of meeting the Palestinians' demands for their national rights on their national soil.

The Americans could provide a much more useful service to all if they would modify their skewed insistence on unilateral Arab recognition of Israel and instead work for mutual Arab-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli recognition.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Dustour: Arab situation... and Egypt

Reports about political developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict are moving fast and are almost confusing political observers and impeding their ability of following them up and analysing them properly.

The seven-member Arab mediation mission emanating from the Fez Arab Summit is reportedly pursuing its work in the United States—trying to explain the Arab World's peace plan. Against this we see no change in Washington's stand vis-a-vis the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and therefore, there is no room for optimism.

At the same time, the Iran-Iraq war is continuing and causing a wastage to Iraq's resources due to Iran's persistence in pursuing the conflict and imposing unacceptable conditions.

On the other hand, differences among Arab states which surfaced in the past months and during Israel's siege of Beirut are continuing unabated. The Fez Arab Summit had clearly failed to

Al Ra'i: Time for new measures

Once again Islamic mediation efforts to end the Gulf war are aborted due to Iran's obduracy, and thus the true nature of the Iranian regime and its false slogans are exposed to the whole world.

The Iranian premier's statement Sunday summarised his country's expansionist aims in the region and the bloody ways Tehran resort to in order to achieve its goals.

Arab and Islamic nations had been hoping that the Teheran rulers would display a better understanding of conditions in the Arab and Islamic worlds and would realise the limitations of the sufferings of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples caused by the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Arabs and Muslims had hoped that the Iranian regime would follow a sound course of action and help put an end to the shedding of Arab and Muslim blood.

Now that the Iranian rulers have again reverted

to their intransigence all Arab and Muslim nations should consider new methods with which to deal with the Iranian regime.

The Iranian rulers had explicitly said they would not accept a settlement to the Gulf war and prefer a continuation of the conflict, which means wasting Arab and Islamic efforts, diverting Arab attention from the Zionist enemy and preventing Arabs from building up their strength to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle to regain their rights and dignity.

We can only express our appreciation to Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure and his mediation committee members for their efforts at stopping the bloodshed. We also voice our pride in the courageous Iraqi soldiers, and are quite confident that Iraq is capable of repelling Iran's aggression and putting an end to the arrogance of Teheran's rulers.

to deal with Iran

to anyone who could persuade the senator to debate with him.

Mr. Kennedy, who is testing the waters for another possible presidential bid in 1984, simply ignores most of the Shamie lampoons and instead concentrates his political attacks on President Reagan's policies.

Reward for debate

The Kennedy camp itself finally grabbed the reward. They agreed to a debate, provided Mr. Shamie paid the reward money to a Catholic school for handicapped children and accepted Mr. Kennedy's debating terms.

Mr. Shamie had to forego any opening statement and sit at a table with his rival rather than stand at a rostrum. He agreed. But he also got in some humorous one-upmanship in the haggling over who would chair the debate. When the Kennedy side refused to accept veteran newscaster Howard K. Smith, Shamie airplanes took to the skies with banners reading, "Ted, not Howard K. Smith, how about Roger Mudd?"

Mr. Mudd, a well-known TV newsman, conducted an interview at the outset of the 1980 presidential campaign in which Mr. Kennedy stumbled badly over a number of pointed questions. One concerned whether he had really overcome the mistrust generated by a 1969 incident at Chappaquiddick island, Massachusetts, in which a woman drowned in a car the senator drove off a bridge.

Mr. Shamie has avoided attacking the senator's character, saying it is none of his business. He has also refused help from radical right-wing groups that want to see Mr. Kennedy beaten.

In an interview at his metal bellows factory in Sharon, Massachusetts, the conservative, New York city-born millionaire said his differences with Mr. Kennedy were strictly political. "Politically, Ted Kennedy stands for eve-

rything I don't believe in," he said during the talk in his modest office, which has Lincoln's Gettysburg address on a wall and a handful of books with such titles as "Excellence in leadership."

"He would inflate the economy and clamp on controls. He wants government domination and I want supply-side economics," he said in a reference to the main theory behind President Reagan's economic policy.

"In fact," he added, "I'm a living breathing example of the success of supply-side economics." He has spent a million dollars of his own money on his unorthodox, entertaining effort to retire the senator.

Four times senator

Massachusetts voters have sent Edward Kennedy to the senate four times — by 56 per cent in a special election in 1962, by 75 per cent in 1964, 62 per cent in 1970, and 69 per cent in 1976.

This year, Mr. Kennedy seems more concerned with looking ahead to his chances of winning the Democratic presidential nomination, and the presidency itself, in 1984. He too has advertised heavily, but his TV commercials have little to do with the senate contest.

One series that has attracted attention nationwide features family members and close friends who attest to his personal decency and strength of character in family crises. This series has been designed to test public reaction, well in advance, to efforts to counter attacks upon his character if he decides to seek the presidency.

vey report that more than 7,000 dwellings in Tyre and 3,400 in Sidon were damaged. Some 1,500 dwellings in Sidon were destroyed, according to the survey.

The first comprehensive survey of devastated west Beirut, conducted by the U.N., found 10,500 dwellings destroyed, including Palestinian camps, and another 16,000 severely damaged.

Beirut's commercial centre must be a priority area for reconstruction, Mr. Akhund told a U.N. committee.

Likening the destruction in Lebanon to that in some European countries in World War II, he recommended that a 1982 revision of the U.N.-sponsored Marshall plan which rehabilitated Western Europe be applied to Lebanon.

"The Marshall plan was not simply a matter of grants and loans, but a farsighted act of statesmanship designed to heal the wounds of war and promote cooperation among the warring parties," he said of the programme that was initiated by President Truman and Secretary of State George C. Marshall.

"While the situation in Lebanon is not in every way analogous, a similar act of vision and international solidarity is needed to enable Lebanon to meet the challenges which face it."

Although the U.N.'s resources are limited, diplomats say the world body is uniquely qualified to promote and even assemble the reconstruction aid package for Lebanon.

At the personal level, U.N. staff stood by the Lebanese through thick and thin. U.N. agencies provided such essential services as water and garbage collection when invading Israeli troops blockaded west Beirut.

Mr. Akhund himself was holed out, but refused to leave.

\$15 billion needed to repair the ravages

U.N. recommends Marshall plan for Lebanon

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Lebanon needs at least \$15 billion to repair the ravages of eight years of strife and foreign occupation but United Nations officials are confident the money can be found—on certain conditions.

The essential ingredients for a massive rebuilding effort, they say, are political stability and the restoration of the central government's control of the country. A committee of the United Nations General Assembly is due to begin debate in November on proposals for international aid for Lebanon's reconstruction and development.

In a report prepared for the 157-nation committee, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has already appealed for a generous response by the international community. "Though the amounts required for reconstruction will be very large, they are not out of proportion to the country's economic potential and there is every hope that investment and credits from abroad will begin to flow in once stability is restored," he said.

Assistant Secretary General Iqbal Akhund, co-ordinator of U.N. assistance, said the country remains a good credit risk.

Financing no problem

He noted that a month after Palestinian fighters evacuated Beirut, the Lebanese pound increased in value by 30 per cent in international markets. While lack of funds was one of the difficulties besetting reconstruction, in the long view it was perhaps not the greatest problem. Mr. Akhund told the General Assembly Committee at a preliminary hearing.

"There need be little doubt that the government and the banking system can attract substantial funds from abroad and generate resources within the country, provided the other necessary conditions are fulfilled," he said.

"Of these, the most crucial are the existence of political stability and the creation of conditions of security internally and on the country's borders."

In 1978, the Lebanese government council for development and reconstruction prepared a \$7 billion rehabilitation plan, which included improvements and exten-

sions of the infrastructure and equipment destroyed or damaged during four years of civil strife.

This included rebuilding Beirut city centre, repairing the highways, and expansion and improvement of the international air and sea ports and Tripoli and Sidon harbours.

In his report for the General Assembly committee, Mr. Perez de Cuellar observed: "As a result of the Israeli invasion of the country in June 1982, and the subsequent hostilities, all reconstruction and development work came to a halt. Moreover,

normal activities at the governmental level and in the fields of commerce, banking, construction and investment were interrupted or seriously hampered."

On top of that, there was further severe devastation of Beirut, once known as the "Paris of the Middle East," and of other Lebanese cities.

34,000 dwellings damaged

Mr. Akhund, a former chief delegate from Pakistan, cited a previously unpublished U.N. sur-



Polls predict victory for pragmatic 'Felipe' in the Spanish elections

By Brian Mooney

Reuter

MADRID — Felipe Gonzalez, leader of Spain's Socialists, has shed his rebel image in readiness for elections on Thursday, which opinion polls say will make him the youngest western prime minister.

The leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), known to everyone as just "Felipe", has put aside his open-necked shirts, started to wear ties, cut down on jokes and even allowed a few streaks of grey hair to show as a sign of maturity.

Mr. Gonzalez, 40, who once resigned from leadership of his party to force it to expunge a commitment to Marxism in its statutes, says he is ready for the job. He reminds critics who say he is too young and inexperienced that he joined the underground struggle for democracy in Spain 20 years ago when many of today's politicians were steeped in dictatorship.

The so-called interior Socialists challenged the old-guard for leadership of the party in a power struggle that took place almost exclusively in France, the home of many of the left-wing politicians who abandoned Spain after defeat in the civil war.

The exiled leaders were accused of being out of touch. Mr. Gonzalez triumphed on Oct. 13, 1974, when he was elected leader of what became known as the re-organized Spanish Socialist Workers

Party at a congress held in the Paris suburb of Suresne.

Mr. Gonzalez's cause was helped at Suresne and later too by a number of western Socialist leaders, above all former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who saw in him the right candidate to lead a moderate party in a post-Franco democratic Spain.

French President Francois Mitterrand attended the Suresne congress at which Mr. Gonzalez remained incognito to protect himself from Franco's police.

Main opposition party

Franco died a year later, in November 1975, and Mr. Gonzalez led his party out into the open even before Franco's draconian laws forbidding all political opposition were repealed.

The Socialist party held its first congress in Spain for almost 40 years in December 1976, and was legalised two months later. It acquired the seal of respectability when Mr. Gonzalez was received

by King Juan Carlos shortly afterwards.

The Communist party was legalised next and the stage was set for Spain's first democratic elections since 1936. Held in June, 1977, the elections put Mr. Gonzalez firmly on the map, with the PSOE winning 29 per cent of the vote and becoming the main opposition party to the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD).

The Socialists increased their vote to nearly 30 per cent in the



How to defeat a Kennedy

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

BOSTON — For the fifth time in 20 years, a political Don Quixote is aiming his lance at Edward Kennedy in an election for U.S. senator from Massachusetts.

It is a truism in American politics -- borne out by the triumphs of the Kennedy brothers from John, the late president to Edward, the last of the brood -- that a Kennedy cannot be beaten in Kennedy-worshipping Massachusetts.

But this year's Republican tilt-at-windmills, self-made millionaire industrialist Raymond Shamie, 61, is approaching the challenge differently from his four obscure predecessors. His weapons are humour, ridicule and rollicking publicity stunts. And he backs these up with all the fire and confidence of the true believer.

He insists that he keeps meeting people who are fed up with his Democratic opponents and the big-government liberalism the Kennedys supposedly represent. By contrast, Mr. Shamie says, he himself is a free-enterprise success story who symbolises the wisdom of President Reagan's brand of conservatism.

"I'm going to win," he told Reuters. "If I could defeat Ted Kennedy, it would represent a symbolic change. People would finally understand that government is the culprit."

Although opinion polls now predict that Mr. Shamie will get only about one-third of the vote in the November 2 election, his lively, non-stop campaign jokes have captured attention and left the political professionals chuckling.

The challenger has also rented planes to fly over the Kennedy headquarters in Boston, carrying tail-streamers with messages from "Ray" to "Ted" on the state of the

campaign.

Mr. Kennedy, who is testing the waters for another possible presidential bid in 1984, simply ignores most of the Shamie lampoons and instead concentrates his political attacks on President Reagan's policies.

Reward for debate

The wackiest Shamie stunt to date, however, has achieved its goal: He offered a \$10,000 reward

to anyone who could persuade the senator to debate with him.

The Kennedy camp itself finally grabbed the reward. They agreed to a debate, provided Mr. Shamie paid the reward money to a Catholic school for handicapped children and accepted Mr. Kennedy's debating terms.

Mr. Shamie had to forego any opening statement and sit at a table with his rival rather than stand at a rostrum. He agreed. But he also got in some humorous one-upmanship in the haggling over who would chair the debate.

When the Kennedy side refused to accept veteran newscaster Howard K. Smith, Shamie airplanes took to the skies with banners reading, "Ted, not Howard K. Smith, how about Roger Mudd?"

Mr. Mudd, a well-known TV newsman, conducted an interview at the outset of the 1980 presidential campaign in which Mr. Kennedy stumbled badly over a number of pointed questions. One concerned whether he had really overcome the mistrust generated by a 1969 incident at Chappaquiddick island, Massachusetts, in which a woman drowned in a car the senator drove off a bridge.

Mr. Shamie has avoided attacking the senator's character, saying it is none of his business. He has also refused help from radical right-wing groups that want to see Mr. Kennedy beaten.

In an interview at his metal bellows factory in Sharon, Massachusetts, the conservative, New York city-born millionaire said his differences with Mr. Kennedy were strictly political. "Politically, Ted Kennedy stands for eve-

rything I don't believe in," he said during the talk in his modest office, which has Lincoln's Gettysburg address on a wall and a handful of books with such titles as "Excellence in leadership."

"He would inflate the economy and clamp on controls. He wants government domination and I want supply-side economics," he said in a reference to the main theory behind President Reagan's economic policy.

"In fact," he added, "I'm a living breathing example of the success of supply-side economics." He has spent a million dollars of his own money on his unorthodox, entertaining effort to retire the senator.

Four times senator

Massachusetts voters have sent Edward Kennedy to the senate four times -- by 56 per cent in a special election in 1962, by 75 per cent in 1964, 62 per cent in 1970, and 69 per cent in 1976.

This year, Mr. Kennedy seems more concerned with looking ahead to his chances of winning the Democratic presidential nomination, and the presidency itself, in 1984. He too has advertised heavily, but his TV commercials have little to do with the senate contest.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2
Fully airconditioned

Amman

Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road
Near Holiday Inn Hotel

AQABA

Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road
Near the Main Circle

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman,
near Ahiyyah Girls School
Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

To Advertise
in
this section
Call:
667171-2-3

Stop Here Once...
& You'll Come Again
Abu Nawwas Bar
Happy Hour
From 7 to 8 p.m.
Drinks half price
Hala Inn Hotel, Jabal Amman
Near Khalidi Hospital
Tel. 43106, 43856

AL FARDOUS RESTAURANT

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

welcomes you daily to a spread of the most
delicious oriental and western foods, to the
tunes of renowned Polish pianist
Christina.

We offer you:
Relaxing atmosphere, charcoal grills, fresh fish,
Lebanese mezze. In addition to
La Terrasse's delicious
specialties.

for reservations
Tel. **662831**
Shmeisani

FRESH FISH DAILY
MIXED CHARCOAL
GRILLS

LEBANESE MEZZE

Mari Al Hamam, Naour Rd.

Tel. 815640 ext. 113

HOTELS

THE REGENCY PALACE HOTEL

PRESENTS
"THE ROYAL FLUSH"
At



One of the best
hotels in Amman
THE
AMBASSADOR

IN
SABASTIA
RESTAURANT
KOREAN
JAPANESE
CHINESE
EUROPEAN
FOOD

Tel. 665161/62/63
Ext. 93

**Hotel Jerusalem
International Melia**
* Luncheon Buffet
Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY
BARBECUE Dinner
Every THURSDAY
Tel. **665121/8**



PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

4 STAR HOTEL
92 ROOMS
DISCO
SWIMMING POOL
COFFEE SHOP



TRANSPORTATION

CYPRUS
Our Excellent Services and
Low-Cost Package Tour
is Especially Made
For You
Golden Wing's Travel & Tourism
G.S.A. CYPRUS AIRWAYS
TEL. 38787-30433
KING HUSSEN ST. AMMAN

ABAHA TOURS
Travel with your car
to Egypt
Regular sea trips vessel
"AL ANOUD"
ABAHA TOURS
Tel. **663100**

CROWN INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE
Specialists in local & international
removals
shipping & forwarding (air, land, sea)
storage packing crating
clearing door-to-door service
CROWN INTERNATIONAL EST.
Amman - Jabal Hussein - Firas Circle
Tel. 664090 Tlx. 22205 BESMCO JO
Aqaba Tel. 5778

CLEARANCE SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR:
SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES,
THAI AIRWAYS
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN

europcar

rent a car

1982 MODELS AVAILABLE

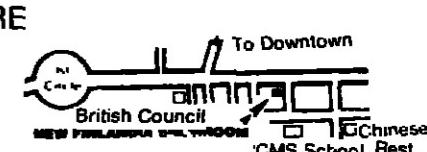
Europcar Offices:
Shepherd Hotel
39197-8
Marriott Hotel **660100**
Regency Palace Hotel
660000



FINLANDIA

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE

Our new Tel. no. **39494**
See map for directions



TO ALL PROPRIETORS OF PRINTING PRESSES

You can have colour separation from all kinds
of prototypes done with a computerised system.
Results are guaranteed to be accurate and tho-
rough. Reasonable prices—quick delivery.

Call • **JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**, Tel. 667171, Amman.

ABSOLUTELY
THE BEST
OPTICIAN
IN TOWN
OPTIKOS
INTERCONTINENTAL
HOTEL
MODERATE PRICES
SAME DAY DELIVERY

Tel. 42043
AMMAN

**THE
INTERCONTINENTAL
HOTEL
CONTACT LENSE
CENTRE**
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSE
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
AMMAN TEL. 42043

MEIE MEIE MEIE MEIE
MEIE Real Estate
Your
Real Estate Agent
In Jordan
Tel. 42358, 42503
P.O. Box - 35107
TLX. 21867 JO.

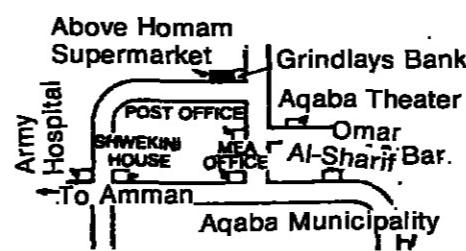
AQABA

**AQUAMARINA
HOTEL CLUB
RED SEA HOLIDAYS**
FIVE DAYS SCUBA DIVING, HALF
BOARD, FIVE DIVING LESSONS INC-
LUDING INSTRUCTOR, EQUIPMENT,
TRANSPORT TO DIVING SITE, EVEN A
PICTURE OF YOU UNDERWATER.
For only JD 61.000
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU
CAN ENJOY ALL WATER SPORTS
ACTIVITIES - FOR MORE INF-
ORMATIONS AND RES-
ERVATIONS PLEASE DO CALL
US: TELS. 4333/4/5/6
TLX: 62249 AQUAMA JO

**Opening of
TENNIS COURT**
Nov. 1st
please contact
General Manager for
membership
Tel. 2427 (04) Aqaba

CHINA RESTAURANT

The first and best
Chinese restaurant
in Aqaba. Take-away
service available.
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415



**DINE
WINE DANCE**
While in Aqaba visit
"The German Restaurant"
at THE CRAZY HORSE
located next to Grindlays Bank
Restaurant open daily
11:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.
6:00 p.m. - 11 p.m.
Try our special
PLANTERS PUNCH
and dance till 1:00 a.m.
Aqaba Tel. 5595
P.O. Box 347

To Advertise
in
this section
Call:
667171-2-3

England suffers first defeat of Australian cricket tour

BRISBANE (R) — The England cricketers suffered the embarrassment of a first defeat by Queensland for 53 years their opening tour match Monday.

The state side cruised to victory by 171 runs when England could muster only 189 in their second innings on the fourth and final day.

But Queensland captain Greg Chappell, favourite to lead the Australians in the test series against England, warned that test victories would not come so easily.

"Today's defeat was embarrassing for England, nothing more. The result has no real significance on the outcome of the tests," he said.

Australia meet England in the first of five tests starting in Perth on Nov. 12.

Fibak claims \$300,000 WCT meet

AMSTERDAM (R) — Wojtek Fibak of Poland ended a lean 12 months when he won the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament by beating South African Kevin Curren 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3 Sunday.

Fibak, who has not won a major tournament since the 1981 Swiss Open, played more consistently in a closely-fought match which lasted over three hours.

"I hope this represents a new start," the 30-year-old Pole said afterwards. "Tennis has its ups and downs but this has been a pretty long down."

The match, fought largely from the baselines, contained few flashes of brilliance but had its share of surprises.

Fibak, who dispatched top seed Guillermo Vilas of Argentina in straight sets earlier this week, took a 4-0 lead in the first set only to yield the next four games to Curren in a sudden lapse of concentration.

But Fibak took the set 7-5, taking full advantage of Curren's difficulty in getting his first serve in.

After being set a victory target of 361 this morning, England's batsmen missed out on the chance of some early match practice against a modest attack. The innings lasted only 235 minutes, spinner Brett Henschell taking five for 61 from 18.1 overs.

England skipper Bob Willis was annoyed that his batsmen had let such an opportunity for practice on a good pitch slip away at a vital stage of the tour.

"Harsh words have been said," Willis said later. "Some of the shots they played were not the right ones for the state of the game."

The England innings began badly for the second time in the match. Graeme Fowler lasting only two balls before being bowled by Brett Henschell.

led by left arm seamer Harry Frei and first innings century-maker David Gower falling to a catch off the same bowler for one.

Geoff Cook, out first ball in the first innings, and Allan Lamb, England's other first innings century-maker, stopped the rot with a third wicket stand of 71.

But when they went within two runs of each other—Cook for 59 made in 162 minutes and Lamb for 42—Queensland had the scent of their first victory over England since the 1929-30 series.

Earlier Queensland had carried their overnight score of 400 for three to 435 for five—heating the state's previous highest score against an England side of 433 made against Ted Dexter's 1962-63 team—before Chappell declared.

The England innings began badly for the second time in the match. Graeme Fowler lasting only two balls before being bowled by Brett Henschell.

Gavaskar captains India's team

NEW DELHI (R) — India have included three new bowlers in a 16-strong squad for their cricket tour of Pakistan starting next month.

The uncapped Trio are medium pacer Balvinder Sandhu, left arm spinner Maninder Singh, and leg spin and googly bowler Sivaramakrishnan.

Opener Sunil Gavaskar leads the Indians, who leave for Karachi on Nov. 26 for a tour comprising six tests, four one-day internationals and one three-day match.

Of the newcomers, 18-year-old Singh is rated as one of the most promising left arm spinners in the world. He is developing under the guidance of former test bowler Bishan Bedi, now an Indian selector.

Chinese emerge as a major force in world gymnastics

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia (R) — Chinese gymnasts underline they are emerging as a major force in the sport at the World Gymnastic Cup which ended here Sunday.

China finished second in the team standings with a total of 13 medals behind the Soviet Union's 18, and provided the star of the cup in Li Ning, who snatched six of the seven men's gold medals.

"A new era of Chinese domination in men's gymnastics has begun," said Tong Fei, who shared the horizontal bar title with compatriot Li.

Soviet and other competitors agreed the Chinese have shown "almost perfect" elegance, speed and precision.

"We are in the midst of preparations for the World Championship next year. We will reach and beat the Chinese," Boris Mavutis, Soviet winner of

the previous cup said.

Nineteen-year-old Li retorted modestly but firmly that this was not the last word of he and his team-mates. "This is only the beginning. We will be better at the World Championship and the Olympic Games," he said.

Japan's Koji Gushiken won two silver medals in men's events and compatriot Nabuji Kajitani two bronze, but their women's team failed to take any of the honours.

"We must improve if we want to keep pace with the Russians and Chinese," Gushiken said.

"We have good facilities and we could become a power in the sport in a few years time providing enough young people took it up," Widmar said.



Salazar wins New York marathon

NEW YORK (R) — Cuban-born Alberto Salazar produced a final burst of energy to win the New York City marathon by just four seconds Sunday after a neck-and-neck duel with Mexico's Rodolfo Gomez over the last three miles.

Salazar finished in two hours nine minutes 29 seconds for his third consecutive triumph in the event after the most closely fought marathon here in the last six years.

Gomez was runner-up in 2:09.33 and American Dan Schlesinger was third in 2:11.54, more than two minutes off the pace which was slowed by unusually high winds, especially at the start of the race.

New York's Grete Waitz lived up to predictions as the top woman runner by crossing the central park finishing line in 2:27.14 for her fourth win here in five years. American Julie Brown was second in 2:31.53.

Peete wins Pensacola golf

PENSACOLA, Florida (R) — Calvin Peete won the \$200,000 Pensacola Open golf tournament by six strokes Sunday when he shot a six-under-par 65 in the final round.

Peete, who finished at 16-under-par 268, collected \$36,000 to increase his earnings this year to \$317,361. The victory, his fourth in 1982, also lifted him to fourth place on the U.S. PGA tour, some \$1,000 ahead of Tom Watson.

To those who really know airlines and airports: thanks again for top marks.

The world's 10 most highly recommended airlines

Position	(Last year's position)	Airline	Country
1	1	Lufthansa	Germany
2	2	Swissair	Switzerland
3	9	British Airways (BA)	U.K.
4	3	American Airlines	U.S.A.
5	11	Trans World Airlines (TWA)	U.S.A.
6	8	United Airlines	U.S.A.
7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
8	6	Air France	France
9	10	KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

The world's 10 most efficiently run airports

Position	(Last year's position)	Airport	Country
1	1	Frankfurt Rhein/Main	Germany
2	3	Amsterdam (Schiphol)	Netherlands
3	7	Zürich-Kloten	Switzerland
4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
8	8	Chicago O'Hare	U.S.A.
9	—	Getwick (London)	U.K.
10	5	Dallas/Fort Worth	U.S.A.

For the second year running, international business travellers have voted Lufthansa the world's top carrier—the airline they would most likely recommend to others. And in the same independent survey Lufthansa's home-base Frankfurt Rhein/Main, has once more been judged the most efficiently operated airport in the world. Quite simply, business people around the globe appreciate our service, reliability and of course, our punctuality. Not to mention a network encompassing 120 destinations on six continents.

*A Business Air-Travel Survey carried out by "The Annual Investment File", a business location file publication published in London, England, using a representative sample of business people from 20,000 of the world's largest exporting companies.

Lufthansa
German Airlines

For travel information and reservation call your IATA travel agent or Lufthansa in Amman, Hotel Jordan Intercontinental, Jabel Amman, P.O. Box 1393, phone 41305/44236

TIME

The de Lorean story
(why de Lorean got caught)
Drug net snares automaker
(with cover story on what really happened)
Why the Greeks fear NATO
(interview with Papandreu)
Nixon on China and the West
(former president's exclusive interview)
Portugal's secret
(what to do with them is big question)
Getting tough with the U.N.
(U.S. threatens pullout from General Assembly—and means it)

TENDER NOTICE

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

TENDER No. 61/82
Supply & erection of furniture at JEA central office building
In Amman

THE JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY hereby announces that tender documents for the supply and erection of office furniture and equipment shall be ready for distribution as of Dec. 14, 1982.

Interested qualified and experienced firms in such field may proceed to register their names so that copies of subject tender documents may be made available for them against non-refundable payment of JD 50 at the following address:-

**Jordan Electricity Authority,
Stores and Requirement Dept.
Fifth Circle.
Jabal Amman.**

Offers should be delivered to the same address not later than 10:00 hrs Thursday, Jan. 27, 1983.

IT'S CHEAPER STAYING AT A HOTEL!!

Your excellent bargain this winter. Starting 15th October, get a room at the Shepherd's for JD 180.000 a month. This includes your breakfast and no extra charges.

Call us now. Shepherd Hotel 39197/43901. Tlx 21410

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Location: 7th Circle, near the Engineering Housing Estate. 3 bedrooms, separate central heating. First floor.

Tel. 42402

**Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts
opens
Photographic exhibition of modern Czechoslovakia**

Opening: 5 p.m. Monday Oct. 25, 1982.
Open for public: Oct. 26 - Oct. 31, 1982.
Timing: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.
at the Soviet Cultural Centre
Jabal Amman - Third Circle

FOR RENT

Furnished ground floor of a villa in (Umm-Uthaine), Fifth Circle. Two bedrooms, separate entrance, garage, garden, with telephone.

Tel. 25082 or 25032

WORLD

Polish primate commences crisis review with Pope

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul and the Polish primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp, began a thorough review of the crisis in Poland Monday after the dissolution of the trade union Solidarity threw into disarray church-state relations there.

As usual, the Vatican maintained a strict silence about the contacts between the Polish Pope and Archbishop Glemp, who flew to Rome Monday "to look up the balance sheet after one year of failures," as one Vatican analyst commented.

First informal meeting between the Pope and Archbishop Glemp took place over lunch, Vatican sources said.

It is Archbishop Glemp's third visit to Rome this year but the first since the Polish parliament banned Solidarity, a move which deeply upset Pope John Paul and the hopes of his church that the long labour conflict could be settled by negotiations.

But Pope John Paul said recently that even after the banning of Solidarity "the Apostolic See and the Church will defend the legitimate rights of the working men" in Poland.

Chatting with journalists at Rome airport, Archbishop Glemp said in reply to a question that church and state were still engaged in dialogue at home.

"Nothing is ever definite in the world today. Dialogue still exists," he added.

But the archbishop said he viewed the current situation "a bit more pessimistically" compared to what it was when he last returned to Warsaw from talks with the Pope in July. He said he could stay in Rome about a week this time, cutting short his visit if the situation at home deteriorated.

'Police spied on Socialist leadership in opposition'

PARIS (R) — A French cabinet minister accused the previous French government Monday of setting up a police unit to report on the public and private lives of President François Mitterrand, then Socialist party leader, and other left-wing politicians then in opposition.

Joseph Franscisi, secretary for

Pretoria stung by Times report

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa would not allow its territory to be used to undermine the governments of other countries, Internal Affairs Minister F.W. De Klerk said Sunday night.

He was commenting on a report in the London Sunday Times about an alleged plot to overthrow the left-wing government in the Seychelles.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.

Q1—East, West, vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦AQ4 ♦AJ32 ♠J105 ♣QS

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 7 2 6

Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?

A—If partner has either four spades or a stopper in the enemy suit, your side should have a game. If not, a partial might be the limit of your combined holdings.

However, by entering the auction West has offered you another option. Double! This might seem strange without a trump trick, but West is going to find a most disappointing dummy. When this hand was held during a rubber bridge game, the double would have netted 800 points.

Q2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦KQJ65765 ♠Q 95 ♣KQ107

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ 2 6 2 7 Pass

2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?

A—The key to this hand is your singleton diamond. Partner must have the ace of spades, hearts and clubs to justify his bidding, but he is worried about two possible diamond losers. You can set his mind to rest about that situation. Bid six spades.

Q3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦AJ7 ♦KQ9763 ♠Q AK ♣K6

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ DBle

Pass 2 6 Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A—Despite your powerful hand, don't bid more than two hearts. If the bidding is honest, your partner has nothing, and nine tricks might be beyond you. Since you are vulnerable and competing against two opponents who are in the auction, your takeout double followed by a new suit shows a very strong

hand. If partner has anything, he can bid again.

Q4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦E2 ♦QJ6 ♠863 ♣AQ1093

Partner opens the bidding with one heart. What do you respond?

A—Your hand is worth only one constructive bid, so don't make the mistake of responding two clubs. That will leave you with a problem if partner either raises clubs or rebids his hearts, because you won't be able to show your heart support without overstating your values. By simply bidding two hearts now, you will be admirably placed should partner make any forward-going move.

Q5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦92 ♦84 ♠KQ9853 ♣852

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass Pass

3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A—What started out as the "pits" has developed into a quite reasonable hand.

Partner's cue-bid shows an enormous hand opposite what might be a total bust, and you have a good six-card suit. You must advise partner of your working values by jumping to four diamonds.

Since your pass limited the strength of your hand, partner won't expect more from you.

Q6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦J1095 ♦KJ6 ♠QJ5 ♣764

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 ♠ DBle Pass ?

What action do you take?

A—Although partner almost surely has a four-card spade suit for his takeout double, we feel that a response of one no trump here is preferable to one spade.

This accurately describes your balanced hand, strength and stoppers in the opponents' suit,

whereas a spade response would be more nebulous.

Should partner remove one no trump to two of a minor, you can then show your spades.

Qadhafi visits Peking

PEKING (R) — The green flag of Libya's Islamic revolution flew over Tiananmen Square Monday as Peking greeted Col. Muammar Qadhafi at the start of his first official visit to China.

The Libyan leader, resplendent in a white and gold uniform, took the salute outside the Great Hall of the People beside Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Then the colonel, wearing his customary dark glasses and flanked by female guards in dull green battle fatigues, went into the hall for a first round of talks with Mr. Zhao.

Officials said he was to attend a banquet in his honour this evening but beyond that this programme -- and even the length of his visit -- was a mystery.

Diplomatic sources said the Libyan leader probably wanted to discuss events in the Middle East with Chinese leaders, who have a strong pro-Arab stance.

They also believed he would raise Libya's proposal to abolish the use of vetoes in the U.N. Sec-

urity Council.

Since Col. Qadhafi led the military revolt which overthrew King Idris in 1969, Libya has been close to Moscow.

But some diplomats in Peking said there had recently been signs of strain between the two countries and China could be expected to welcome this.

China and Libya established diplomatic ties in August 1978 during a visit to Peking by Col. Qadhafi's second-in-command, Maj. Abdel-Salam Jalloud.

But relations became strained early in 1980 when Tripoli complained that China had supplied arms to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, a bitter opponent of the Libyan leader.

In August this year there was an unexpected thaw with the visit to Peking of Jadallah Azzouz Talhi, secretary-general of the Libyan general people's committee and described by diplomats as Libya's nearest equivalent to a prime minister.

He said the lawyers were demanding the release of Abdul Hafeez Lakho, president of the bar association, who was arrested Sunday night for defying martial law regulations banning political activity.

Mr. Lakho was arrested two days after a leading politician, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, president of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), addressed the association.

In his address, Mr. Jatoi had demanded immediate elections and restoration of the country's constitution suspended since President Zia came to power in a 1977 coup that toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the PPP, who was later executed.

Some critics have said he will just be like a huge fireworks display-spectacular while it lasts but forgotten later.

But others say they expect the Pope to leave a profound mark on Spain and they say the breadth and scope of the trip will enable him to address all the main problems of the country and its Roman Catholic church.

Knowledgeable church sources say there are serious strains inside the hierarchy between diehard conservatives and liberals.

Radical priests, whose views are often reflected in the Spanish media, criticise the Pope for what they call his extreme conservatism.

The church forbids divorce and abortion and the Spanish bishops issued veiled advice to the faithful to vote for parties which opposed both. But a measure of the church's warming power is that a majority of Spaniards, though technically Catholic, will probably disregard the bishops' advice.

Statistics on church attendance point to dramatic social and religious changes in Spain.

In the country's two main cities, Barcelona and Madrid, regular attendance at church is as low as 15 percent of the population, according to recent census figures.

In Barcelona last year just two priests were ordained and it is estimated that more than 1,000 priests have left the church in recent years.

Knowledgeable church sources say there are serious strains inside the hierarchy between diehard conservatives and liberals.

Radical priests, whose views are often reflected in the Spanish media, criticise the Pope for what they call his extreme conservatism.

The weakness and divisions in the Spanish church are not expected to weigh heavily on the papal tour which, like most of his 14 previous journeys abroad, is likely to attract enormous crowds and develop into a mass-media spectacular.

The Pope will travel among other places to Loyola, birthplace of Saint Ignatius, founder of the Jesuit order whose priests today are among the most radical and revolutionary in the church.

Trips to the poor south, the Andalusian cities of Seville and Granada, will provide the Pope with a platform to address the problem of unemployment.

In Loyola, in the Basque country, the Pope is expected again to condemn guerrilla violence and in Valencia he will be able to express his personal condolences for recent floods.

The mood of the far right and its view of negotiations was indicated in a statement by a group of "concerned citizens" published in the right-wing newspaper *El Diario de Hoy*.

"Salvadorean must be alert to avoid being led into negotiations because it is known that every negotiation means giving up something," the statement said.

"By following that path, we could end up in slavery (imposed by the left)."

Moderate officials here say that such fears are based on a belief that the extreme right has the most to lose from the integration of leftists into El Salvador's political process.

The right reacted angrily to a published remark by U.S. ambassador Deane R. Hinton that there had been indirect contacts between the United States, the Salvadorean government, and leaders of the FDR and FMLN.

The U.S. has been advocating, at least in recent months, a dialogue and an amnesty with genuine security guarantees chiefly because of a growing conviction that given the present line-up of forces, the civil war would drag on forever.

But both the U.S. government and its allies in the military high command here have dismissed the military significance of the October offensive, saying the guerrillas had won control over areas with little or no strategic or economic value.

In purely tactical terms, they were right: The biggest town seized by the rebels had 787 inhabitants when the last census was taken. The smallest, Arambala in Morazan, had only 164 inhabitants and one telephone.

But according to European diplomats, that assessment ignored the propaganda value of the advances and their boost to guerrilla morale.

Freed Cuban poet plans book about jail

PARIS (R) — Cuban poet Armando Valladares said he planned a book about the 22 years he spent in Cuban jails before his release this week following intervention by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Valladares declined on television to answer questions about torture in the first interview he has given since he arrived in Paris on Friday.

"It is impossible to reply in just three minutes," he said. "I will talk about everything in my book."

The 45-year-old poet, a former student leader who helped put revolutionary leader Fidel Castro in power at the start of 1959, was jailed in 1960 for opposing Cuba's links with Moscow.

Asked about his views now, he said: "The most atrocious dictatorship that humanity has ever known is the dictatorship of the proletariat, that of Communism."

CATBALOGAN, Philippines (R) — A Roman Catholic priest held in a military camp for alleged subversive activities has been denied visits by his lawyers on orders of President Ferdinand Marcos, a senior military official said here.

Lt.-Col. Romeo Padernos, in charge of operations in the eastern command area, said the priest, Father Edgar Kangleon, was being detained indefinitely under a presidential commitment order.

Father Kangleon, 39, was arrested in front of his parishioners on Oct. 10 after saying mass in a church in Athabagan on the central Philippine island of Samar.

Col. Padernos told a delegation of lawyers who tried to visit the detained priest Sunday that he was not aware of any charges having been filed.

Father Kangleon was one of several priests named by Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile on Friday as being involved with rebels.

In his address, Mr. Jatoi had demanded immediate elections and restoration of the country's constitution suspended since President Zia came to power in a 1977 coup that toppled Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, leader of the PPP, who was later executed.

Local church officials told Reuters that clergymen in Samar were following reports that the military was seeking more priests

UNITA to release kidnapped archbishop

LISBON (R) — Guerrillas fighting the Angolan government said Monday they had captured a Roman Catholic archbishop by mistake and promised he would be freed very soon.

A senior official of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the guerrillas wanted to contact the Vatican as soon as possible to arrange the release of Monsignor Alexandre da Nascimento, 58, archbishop of Lubango.

He was kidnapped earlier this month while visiting the war-torn province of Cunene on the border with Namibia (South West Africa).

"We did not kidnap the archbishop deliberately and we had no intention of showing any respect for the Roman Catholic Church. The trouble is that government forces use all sorts of

strategies to penetrate the area, sometimes coming disguised as Red Cross workers, so we have to be extra careful," the UNITA official said.

According to the Angolan news agency ANGOP, nine nuns were taken at the same time as the archbishop and 15 Red Cross workers were kidnapped in the same area shortly afterwards.

The UNITA official said one reason why the guerrillas wanted to free the archbishop quickly was that he was apparently ill.

He gave no details of the clergyman's illness and did not say what would happen to the captured nuns.

The Luanda government says the South African army and UNITA have controlled most of Cunene province since a major South African invasion in August 1981.